Equal Rights

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FIVE CENTS

SATURDAY,
NOVEMBER 29, 1924

Burnita Shelton Matthews and Emma Wold

of the Legal Research Department, Woman's Party
in front of the Supreme Court Law Library
where the research work is done.

Feminist Notes

Program Of British Women

THE Consulative Committee of Women's Organizations of Great Britain has passed a resolution outlining its demands for the coming session of Parliament, as follows:

> "The undermentioned societies call upon the Government to include in the King's Speech the promise of legislation giving the franchise to women on the same terms as to men, giving pensions to civilian widows with dependent children, and giving mothers and fathers Equal Rights and responsibilities with regard to their children." Federation of Women Civil Servants; Guild of Insurance Officials (Women's Section); Free Church Women's Council; League of the Church Militant; National Council of Women; National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship; National Union of Teachers; St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance; Six Point Group; Women's Freedom League; Women's Local Government Society; Women's Temperance Group of the Wesleyan Methodist Church; Women's Village Councils Federation.

British Society Of Women Journalists

THE British Society of Women Journalists announces that it has been "founded for the association of women engaged in journalism in the British Empire and abroad." It publishes an official paper, *The Woman Journalist,* every alternate month and sends this free to all its members. The president is Viscountess Burnham. The headquarters is Sentinel House, W. C. I. London, England.

Equal Rights In The Marriage Service

DETERMINED to have the word "obey" struck out of the Tudor marriage service of the Church of England, a group of feminists have laid siege to the House of Clergy, which is holding its annual session at Church House, Westminster. This movement is led by the League of the Church Militant, of which Miss A. Maude Royden is the head.

When the House of Clergy takes up this week the proposed revision of the prayer book, the women's spokesman on the floor will demand specifically three things:

1. Omission of the question "Who giveth this woman to be married to this man?" which they label a survival of Roman law, meaningless as it is insulting.
2. Omission of "Obey," which they contend has already been dropped by the American Church, by the Roman Catholic Church and the Greek Catholic Church.
3. Abolition of "to have and to hold" and substitution of phrases and ceremonial touches—like mutual exchange of rings—which will bring out the note of complete equality in marriage.

Canon Hay Aitken will be the chief spokesman for the proposed reforms, aided by the bishop of Barking, Dean of Durham, Dean of Lincoln, Dean of Chester, Canon Adderley and others.

Women In English Liberal Party

IN an effort to revive the dying Liberal Party in Great Britain, states the November 8th issue of the *Manchester Guardian,* the women members of this Party will hold a conference in London the first week in December to plan a coordinated Liberal policy and to gain support for women candidates on the Liberal ticket. This step they hope will bring back those who deserted the Liberals at the last elections. Recruiting is now being conducted by women members of this party in all parts of London.

Women In Rhodesia

RHODESIA is the only province of South Africa where women are politically enfranchised. It also boasts a woman Member of Parliament in the person of Mrs. Ethel Tawse Jollie, a well-known writer on English and South African conditions. It also has a flourishing women's society, formerly known as the Women's Enfranchisement League, and now called the Rhodesian Women's League.

In a recent interview Mrs. Longden, the society's first president, who is now in London, stated that one of the most important pieces of work of the Rhodesian Women's League has been the circulation of a petition, signed by women all over the country, pressing for equal legislation between the sexes with regard to inter-relationships between white people and natives. At present a white woman, if found guilty of such a relationship, suffers a term of three years' imprisonment, whilst a white man goes free.

International Council Of Women's Convention

NATIONAL temporary executive offices for the quinquennial convention of the International Council of Women, to be held at Washington May 4 to 14, have been opened by Mrs. Philip North Moore, national president, at 1130 Bertel avenue, Buffalo. Great interest centers in the arrival in this country, in some instances as early as April, of international officers of the council and other distinguished women who will take part in the proceedings. Mrs. Moore declares the convention will be the largest and most important meeting of women ever held in the history of the world.

Distinguished visitors will include Lady Aberdeen, international president, of Scotland; Dr. Ogilvie Gordon, Mme. Ayril de Sainte Croix, Paris; Froken Hanni, Frochhammer, Copenhagen; Dr. P. Alice Solomon, Berlin; Mrs. Henry Dodson, Tasmania, who with Mrs. Moore compose the international vice-presidents, and many others.

Among the officers of the national organization, besides Mrs. Moore, are Anne Bancroft Coushaine, director general, and Mrs. Thomas C. Winter, Minneapolis; Anna G. Gordon, Evanston, Ill., and Mrs. A. Ross Hill, Washington, vice-presidents; Mrs. Guy P. Lewis, Decatur, Ill., recording secretary; Mrs. Flo Jamison Miller, Monticello, Ill., corresponding secretary; Dr. Emma E. Bower, Port Huron, Mich., treasurer; Ruth May Fox, Salt Lake City, Utah, auditor.

National W. C. T. U. Convention

THE National Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention has just concluded its sessions in Chicago. The convention voted to establish a national headquarters at Chautauqua, N. Y., at which, it is expected, its first course in constructive world peace will be given next summer.

Chautauqua headquarters will commemorate both the founding of the Temperance Union a half century ago this month and the service of its great guiding figure, for it is to be called "Frances Willard House." From women gathered there for a Sunday School association 50 years ago grew the organization of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

The convention also voted to throw organized influence into the scale for cleaner moving pictures; to undertake a campaign to broadcast the benefits of prohibition and to endeavor to enroll a million children next year to sign the temperance pledge.

Adopting a recommendation from its anti-narcotics department, the temperance union voted to continue a "vigorous campaign of education against nicotine among the youth of the land," and also to "continue to co-operate with educators and Sunday School workers."

In thus reaffirming its traditional position, the national organization emphasized that its work against tobacco is purely educational, not legislative.

The Empress Wu

By Gaeta Wold Boyer

Editor's Note: Mrs. Boyer was formerly on the staff of the Portland, Oregon, Spectator and has been connected with a number of other papers. She is a graduate of the University of Oregon and has made a particular study of feminism in Oriental countries.

FAR back in the seventh century lived a woman who so upsets the customary idea we have of the unprogressiveness of Chinese women that the Empress Wu deserves a niche in the feminist hall of fame.

"In Darkest China" has so long expressed our conception of this remote country, which really antedates almost all parts of the world in civilization, we are inclined to believe that Chinese women's thoughts and ambitions never have ascended above the level of diminutive feet.

Doubly interesting, then, is it to read of this woman who left so indelible an impress on the history of her country that she is spoken of in literature as THE Empress Wu. To those cognizant of Chinese nomenclature this is comment sufficient, for Wu, being a big family name there, it is as if we spoke here of THE Mrs. Smith. Such personality must have risen above the mere generic name and lifted it out of its commonplaceness into fame.

THE Empress Wu was what was unheard of at that early day—a true feminist who rebelled so against the conventions placed upon "nice" women that when she attained to high authority she straightway proceeded to change the prevalent idea of nicety in restraint to restraint in nicety. She was, of course, severely criticized and even pronounced immoral, but, probably on the theory that "The Queen can do no wrong," which was doubtless in force even in those days, she went blithely on her way, upsetting conventions, remaking court procedure, disregarding time-honored customs, and attracting to her train of followers such a goodly number of women that her reign was pronounced one of unseemly freedom among women.

Theretofore it had been customary for a woman of however high position to consult with her concillors with a chaste curtain hanging between them that a man might not gaze freely upon her sacred charms. To the consternation of her highly proper court and her high-minded officials, when her husband, the emperor, was taken to his gods and she took full possession of the throne, she permitted the Buddhist priests to enter her apartments to discuss matters of state, declaring the custom of complete segregation of men and women outside the immediate family was foolish.

But in spite of her revolutionary ideas in regard to her sex, her country enjoyed an unusually peaceful and prosperous period during her reign, and she was spoken of as the Divine Empress and the Empress of Heaven.

She was particularly interested in educational matters, according to Dr. Lucinda Boggs, a writer on Chinese life, and she not only established colleges for women, the first in her land, but she granted them college degrees, "much to the disgust of the learned men."

What Women Are Thinking

IDA CLYDE CLARKE

In Speech at New York State Convention of Federation of Women's Clubs, Nov. 13th

"Women should get behind six chosen women and send them to the Senate.

"We must stop feeling sorry for bereaved widows to the extent of sending them to fill their husband's seat in Congress."

HER life story, so far as it is known, is as follows: Her name was Wu Chao. She was of humble parentage and was taken into the harem of Li Shih Min, the second emperor of the T'ang dynasty when she was only twelve years old. On his death she went into a Buddhist nunnery and took the vows, but she was later brought back to the palace by the Empress consort of Li Chih, son of the recently deceased Emperor, in an effort to remove him from the influence of a concubine in his harem. She succeeded so cleverly through her wit and beauty that she was raised to the rank of Chao I, and eventually deposed the Empress, who had sought to make use of her charm.

The Emperor was a weakling and succumbed to her influence so that she attended behind a curtain every council he held with his ministers and advised and directed him in all matters. After his death she easily displaced his male successor and ruled as The Empress Wu, the nominal monarch whom he set up being relegated to a separate palace with the title of Prince of Lu-ling.

She was a strategist of no mean ability, and managed to get rid of most of the opposing imperial family by involving them in a rebellion and then having them killed off. She changed her dynastic title to Chou styling herself God Almighty, and appointed the deposed brother of the emperor as her heir with surname of Wu instead of Li.

It was only when weakened by illness and old age that she became the victim of the treason of two priests, and was forced to abdicate in favor of Li Hsien, whom 20 years before she had deposed. She was then 81 years old.

CHINESE history speaks of the Empress Wu as a marvel of beauty and brilliancy. During her long reign from 654 A. D., when the emperor exalted her, to 705, when she was deposed, she extended the limits of the empire and contributed markedly to the welfare of her people. She secured peace at home and overawed the troublesome frontier tribes so that more attention could be given to internal improvement of the empire.

Changes were liberally introduced to suit her tastes in the institutions and ceremonial of the empire, and sweeping changes were made in the ordinances and practice of government. She chafed at unnecessary restraint and expressed a contempt for criticism that placed her in an unassailable position in reforms.

Evidently she was possessed of a degree of vanity, perhaps pardonable in the light of her unusual personality. Before she was widowed she took unto herself and consort the titles of Emperor and Empress of Heaven, and when she gained full control of the empire she was styled God Almighty, or its Chinese equivalent. It was customary to say, not that the Empress was fair as a lily, but that the lily was as lovely as the Empress Wu. She had flowers forced to bloom artifically, in order to be considered the Supreme Being, and at the crucial moment would have the plants brought before the public gaze and would order them to bloom. Once, it is related, a group of peonies had the temerity to disobey her, and she straightway had all the peonies in the kingdom uprooted and no more were they allowed to be planted in her realm.

But in spite of these petty vanities she was a great ruler, and left her mark on the Chinese empire as few men have done. A turbulent and poverty-stricken era followed her deposal and afterwards her reign was spoken of regretfully as the era of prosperity and happiness. But probably most of all does she stand out as having first opened the doors in China to women's greater freedom.

England Admits Choice of Name

THE agitation for the right of married women in the United States government service to retain their maiden names was given impetus this week when the Woman's Party received a letter from Helena Normanton, English barrister, in which Miss Normanton offers to come to this country and appear in the case of Dr. Marjorie Mason Jarvis of St. Elizabeth's Hospital. This case, which has attracted nation-wide interest, is now before J. M. McCarl, Comptroller General of the United States, for a rehearing. On August 8th he handed down a decision to the effect that married women cannot sign their maiden names on government payrolls, but must use their husband's surnames. The Woman's Party filed a protest and a brief against the ruling, and the case was reopened.

Miss Normanton's offer to assist is received with enthusiasm by American feminists, as she fought and won a similar case for herself in England. When she was called to the English Bar, objection was made to the use by her of her maiden name, but she contested the case, and her right to her maiden name was sustained. Mr. McCarl will be expected to take notice that this decision was based on the English common law, and that the pilgrim fathers brought this law to America with them and made it the basis for our law.

THE letter from Miss Normanton to Burnita Shelton Matthews of the Legal Research Department of the Woman's Party reads:

"October 29th, 1924.

"My Dear Mrs. Matthews:

"I have received your most interesting letter of the 11th. I have been touring the country because of our General Election (on today), and it has been a terrific contest. I am Hon. Standing Counsel to the Unionist Party, and they expect a good deal from me at such times!

"The Dr. Jarvis case interests me intensely. There was a lot about my case recently in our papers, and there was some time back similarly a good deal about myself. I was counsel for myself. I was married before my 'call' to the Bar, and formal objection was taken by the Benchers of my own Inn of Court to my non-assumption of my husband's name, and I was required to justify my action. The body in whose jurisdiction the matter lay (i. e., as to what would be the legal name of a practicing barrister here) was the Joint Council of the Four Inns of Court. To it I was required to submit a reasoned petition giving all the law in favour of my case. This I did and it took me weeks of research in which I discovered that the common law of England was strongly on my side. The petition was considered by this very able (and largely hostile) cancatation of legal eminence and talent. Finally, after many months of delay, the petition was granted and I was called to the Bar in my maiden name of Helena Normanton. The precedent is considered very fundamental and important here, but the Joint Council of the Four Inns not being a public court, the case is not a reported one, although everyone here knows all about it.

"I daresay I need hardly tell you that as England and the United States of America have the same common law, all our *old* decisions in such personal matters bind you unless and until you pass overriding statutes. My case was based upon a chain of old decisions.

"There are some very strong old cases, and there was in 1878 (or thereabouts) the case of a Mrs. Florence Fenwick Miller. She was elected to the School Board of London in her maiden name of Miller, but they tried to unseat her and it all crumpled up before it got into court, as the law officers of the Crown for that day were advised that they couldn't win. I am moving heaven and earth to get access to that opinion, but the political upheaval is the difficulty.

"I am myself shortly coming to the States, sailing on December 27th next, and if it be humanly possible I should be glad to be associated with Dr. Jarvis' case. I hope you can get it fixed for a time when I can be in America and give my assistance to her counsel in court. I have the matter so much at heart and it would lend such an air of *reality* to the case that any lawyer associated with it had won the personal battle for herself under the common law dominant for both countries. I don't know what your law courts allow, but we have been most liberal, and allowed your Mr. Beck to plead even before our Privy Council, 'calling' him specially to our Bar so that he could do so.

"You are certainly at liberty to cite my case before the Comptroller General.

"Wishing you every success and earnestly hoping to be able to participate in the case, I am,

"Yours sincerely,

"HELENA NORMANTON."

Some Results of the Campaign

By Anna Van Skite

Editor's Note: Miss Van Skite was candidate for Congress in the Eighth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, on the Prohibition ticket.

THERE was more thinking than in previous campaigns about the record on matters of special interest to women made by the Congressman who was candidate for re-election.

Through this campaign a vision of a movement greater than party came to many. The constant preaching for two months about the importance of putting principle above party has made a change, I think, in the attitude of many people in this district.

Women who had never exercised the right of franchise went to the polls on November 4th to vote for a woman. They will vote again.

The population of Pottstown, my home town, is about the same as it was in 1920, yet 2000 more votes were polled than four years ago. Much of the credit for the increased vote has been generally accorded to the Woman's Party campaign for WOMEN FOR CONGRESS.

The importance of having women in Congress, the fact that Congress needs women and why it needs women have been advertised from one end of this district to the other, and the way has been prepared for the election of a woman to Congress another year.

The official figures for my district show that I ran far ahead of the Prohibition ticket; indeed, received a much larger vote than the Prohibition ticket has ever received in this district. Moreover, my vote was over twice as large as was the vote received by the Labor candidate in my district, who was generally expected to run ahead of a Prohibition candidate. This was undoubtedly due to the WOMEN FOR CONGRESS campaign. This result is already making people in this district consider it an advantage to any party ticket to have a woman candidate.

While I was not elected, I feel that this campaign was the most worth-while work that I have ever done in my entire life. I believe that it has done more to forward the principles for which I stand, especially with regard to the position of women, than has all of my previous work.

Equal Rights

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MEMBERSHIP OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

Annual Dues	$10.00
Associate Members	$1.00
Founders	$100.00
Life Members	$1,000.00
Endowers	$5,000.00
Sustainers	$5,000.00

OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

To remove all forms of the subjection of women.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation"

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 21. | House Joint Resolution Number 75.]

Introduced in the Senate, December 10, 1923, by Senator Charles E. Curtis.
Introduced in the House of Representatives, December 13, 1923, by Representative D. R. Anthony.

The Opening of Congress

ON the first of December Congress will convene again and immediately there will be presented to it the demand of the Woman's Party that the Equal Rights Amendment be submitted to the state legislatures.

This is the same Congress which has had the Amendment before it for a year. This Congress will sit until March 4th, and this gives plenty of time for action upon such a simple matter of elementary justice. A year's consideration is enough. Every Congressman ought by this time to know whether he is ready to submit to the legislatures the question of incorporating in our national constitution a guarantee of Equal Rights for men and women.

As inevitable as was the passage of the Suffrage Amendment is the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment. It is a waste of time, energy and money for Congress not to submit the measure at once.

Whether Congress acts upon the Amendment will depend, however, not upon the justice and righteousness of the Amendment; not upon the economy of submitting it now instead of requiring a prolonged agitation in its behalf—but upon the demand expressed by the constituents of Congress. And here is where all members of the Woman's Party can serve. We are all constituents. We can all make it our responsibility to see that our own Congressman is ready to vote "aye" on the Amendment. If we are each of us faithful in meeting this responsibility, the Amendment will pass before March 4th.

The Woman's Day

LADY ASTOR, upon her recent return to the British Parliament, issued a ringing statement of hope for the future lot of British women. "Our day has just begun. Long may it last," her statement concludes. And so we feel about the future of women everywhere: Our day has just begun. Long may it last!

But while we can see a new day dawning, we are still a long, long way from the place where women and men have an equal share of the sunlight. Take our recent elections. While we rejoice over the advances made, we are well aware that the public offices given to women in these elections were pitifully few compared to those given to men. And the few women elected to office were put in, after all, by the decision of men political leaders and were not in any way chosen by women. They were put in, moreover, because of their devotion to the interests of the dominant political group and not because of their devotion to the interests of women.

As women, we have before us the task of so organizing our forces that by the time another national election comes around women may be in a position to share equally with men in the choosing of candidates, and may be in a position to assure women coming out equally well with men in the gaining of public offices. Then, indeed, we shall feel that our day has at last begun.

New York Sunday Suppers

By Adelaide Stedman

Editor's Note: Miss Stedman is Secretary of the New York State Branch of the Woman's Party and is a member of the National Finance Committee. She is a playwright by profession.

NON-MEMBER (*reproachfully*): Why didn't you come up to my house to tea last Sunday?

MEMBER: My dear, I phoned you all day, trying to get you to come with me.

NON-MEMBER: With you, where?

MEMBER: To supper, at the National Woman's Party Headquarters. (*Enthusiastically*). You know they have them twice a month!

NON-MEMBER (*comfortably*): No, I don't.

MEMBER (*the fire of the propagandist in her eye*): Well, they do. Speakers, good supper, open forum!

NON-MEMBER: A good supper?

MEMBER (*ignoring the material*): You should have been there the last time and heard Anita Loos and John Emerson and Florence Rogatz—

NON-MEMBER (*with first gleam of interest*): Not John Emerson of Equity?

MEMBER (*trying hard not to look boastful*): Of course—why not?

NON-MEMBER: Anita Loos is his wife, isn't she? That cunning little thing. *She* doesn't look like a suffragist.

MEMBER: Are people still saying that? Now you've *got* to come and see our women. My dear—well, all I need tell you is that more and more men are coming and they like it. (*Putting her hand up to her shingled bob.*) Do you know John Emerson has a whole lot of sense.

NON-MEMBER: He and his wife had a play running in New York, hadn't they?

MEMBER: Yes, *"The Whole Town's Talking"*—it was awfully good. It opens in London soon. I wish you could hear Mr. Emerson talk about stage women.

NON-MEMBER (*hopefully*): Scandal?

MEMBER: He knows what women can do when they get a chance. The stage is about the one profession in the world where women don't have to compete with men for their jobs, and you know what happens. Compare the number of men stars and women stars.

NON-MEMBER: That's because the tired business man likes to look at a pretty face.

MEMBER: How about the tired business woman taking a peep at a good-looking man?

NON-MEMBER: Is that the sort of stuff you talk at your meetings?

MEMBER: Why not—if it is the kind of thing we discuss out of them? Let me tell you, there is not anything more needed in the world than a place where men and women can say what they really think about men and women, and they've found that place at our Sunday evening suppers. I wish you could have heard one night when everyone got excited about whether men or women were more spiritual. You talk about a mental cocktail! Well, the finest one you've ever drunk is thrown in with that seventy-cent supper?

NON-MEMBER: Now I know who you people are (*accusingly*)—you're the ones who don't believe in special protection for women in industry.

MEMBER (*swallowing hard*): My dear, is there some place that we can sit down?

NON-MEMBER: Of course, I know now. There's no use talking to me. There is a biological difference —(*her mouth opened to continue the argument*).

MEMBER (*comfortingly*): Of course, there is.

NON-MEMBER (*closes her mouth again*).

MEMBER: And there's also a biological difference between women and children. That's what the labor law overlooks. I wish you could have heard John Emerson on night work for stage women. Some one got up in the forum and asked the same old everlasting question about the dangers of night work to women's health. He said—and he ought to know—that there are no healthier group of women in the world than the women of the stage (ask their understudies) and, of course, their whole work is done during the prohibited hours.

Do you realize that a girl can't work as a waitress after 10 o'clock at night, but she can work as a cabaret performer? That she can't operate an elevator, but she can do the scrubbing?

NON-MEMBER: Theatrical people always do impress a crowd.

MEMBER: Florence Rogatz, a young law graduate, just out of Yale, didn't have any dramatic glamour around her. I wish you could hear her tell how hard it still is for a girl to break into law practice.

NON-MEMBER: Is that so? I have a cousin who wants to study law. She wants to go right up here to Columbia—it's so near her home.

MEMBER: Well, she can't. The Columbia Law School is still closed to women.

NON-MEMBER: When did you say the next supper was?

Dr. Clara Ludlow

IN October Dr. Clara S. Ludlow, a beloved and greatly honored officer of the Woman's Party, died at her home in Washington, D. C. Dr. Ludlow ranked as one of the eminent scientists of this generation and had received great recognition because of her investigations, lasting over a period of thirty years, of disease-bearing mosquitoes.

Most of her work was conducted for the United States Army. Besides this current work, Dr. Ludlow wrote numerous monographs on her subject, two of which are used as textbooks throughout the world, and all of which are proving of invaluable assistance to officers and men of the United States Army.

Dr. Ludlow was born December 26th, 1852, in Easton, Pa. Her scientific knowledge was obtained in various parts of the world—largely at army posts, where her father was stationed.

She held degrees of B.S. and M.S. from the Mississippi Agricultural College and of Ph.D. from George Washington University, where she had for the past few years acted as instructor in histology and embryology. She had been a lecturer on mosquitoes and their relation to disease before the Army Medical School since 1904, and was a member of the Academy of Sciences, the Society of Tropical Medicine, the National Geographic Society and the Washington Biological Society.

She was keenly interested in and worked actively for suffrage, participating in the Woman's Party campaign for the adoption of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. With the passage of this Amendment she became chairman of the Scientists' Council of the Woman's Party and remained loyal in her support of the Equal Rights Amendment until her death.

Her grave at Arlington has already become a mecca where men and women acknowledge their debt to this great woman scientist.

Remember the Woman's Party in Your Will

ONE of the greatest problems involved in the struggle for the liberation of women from legal and traditional subjection has been the financing of the struggle. While men have worked at paid employment, wives and mothers, who constitute a large class of women, have performed the unpaid labor of the world. Consequently, women have been and still are unable to give much financial aid to the movement for the complete freedom of women. For this reason those women who are able to do so should give their utmost financial assistance to this movement.

The Woman's Party appeals to women to be loyal to women and to leave their fortunes to the cause of women. If women will do this, it will mean that in a very short time the woman movement will be well financed instead of being compelled to struggle along on very inadequate funds, as at present.

WE urge all women to give liberally in their lifetime so as to hasten the work and to afford the donor an opportunity of seeing the advance made possible by her generosity. We also urge all women to make gifts by will, so as to insure the carrying on of the work in the future.

Several members of the Woman's Party have recently named the organization a beneficiary under their wills. Maud Younger, Congressional Chairman and a Life Member of the Woman's Party, has made a will leaving the organization the home recently purchased by her on Capitol Hill, facing the Congressional Library. This property adjoins the gardens of the National Headquarters.

Mrs. Elinor Levey of New York had intended leaving her estate to charity, but learning of the courageous campaign being made by the Woman's Party, she executed a will leaving all of her property to the Woman's Party.

Points In Regard To Your Will

1. Consult a lawyer.

2. A bequest to the organization may take the following form:

Item: I give, devise and bequeath unto the National Woman's Party of Capitol Hill, Washington, D. C., a corporation, the following property, to wit: (Give description of your property or state the proportion of your property which you wish the organization to have.)

3. Example of the form a will may take:

Know All People By These Presents: That I,....., of....., in the county of .....and state of....., do make this last will and testament, revoking all wills by me at any time heretofore made.

Item: (Here insert the bequest described in point two above and any other items you wish to include.)

Item: I appoint..... executor of this my will.

In Witness Whereof, I, the said....., have hereunto set my hand and seal this..... day of....., 19.....

(Signed).....(Seal)

Signed, sealed and published by the said....., as and for her last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at her request, in her presence and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses.

.....

.....

.....

4. Have three witnesses to your will in order that it may be operative in any state where you may own property.

5. If it is agreeable, send a copy of your will for file at National Headquarters.

6. Write for any further information you may desire.

7. Do not postpone the execution of your will.

Correspondence

Colo Sprgs., Col., November 12th, 1924.

Dear Editor:

I have read with much interest in EQUAL RIGHTS of the WOMEN FOR CONGRESS campaign conducted in Pennsylvania and feel that the campaign was an eye-opener as to the vigor and determination with which women can conduct a campaign. The information broadcasted by the campaign was of great value, even if no one of the "leading ladies" was able to overcome the tremendous odds against her.

Many will reap where few have sown. The fact that two states have seated women governors is in great measure the result of the publicity and work of the National Woman's Party. It marks a tremendous advance in public sentiment.

Sincerely, SUSAN GRAY,
Colorado State Treasurer of the
Woman's Party.

Nitta Yuma, Miss., November 17.

Dear Editor:

I received the last week's copy of EQUAL RIGHTS giving the returns of the WOMEN FOR CONGRESS campaign. I was already somewhat prepared for the result, as I had seen that Pennsylvania had gone solidly Republican and knew that all of our women candidates had been on other tickets.

I am enclosing a contribution to help the Woman's Party campaign. I feel that the brave and loyal work of the National Woman's Party has made possible what has been gained for women.

It is beginning, I think, to be borne in upon men as well as women that all shackles ought to be removed from women so that women may be free to help in the battle of life for better things.

With best wishes,
ELLEN B. CRUMP,
Mississippi State Chairman
of the Woman's Party.

Lawrence, Kan., November 8th, 1924.

Dear Editor:

I am sending a small amount for the WOMEN FOR CONGRESS fund. I am able to send only a little because I am finishing my senior year in college and am obliged to work for part of my expenses.

I am thoroughly in sympathy with the Woman's Party aims and will do anything I can to further them.

Sincerely VIDA REARICK.

Detroit, Mich., November 11th, 1924.

Dear Editor:

I was very glad to go to Pennsylvania to help in the WOMEN FOR CONGRESS campaign. I only wish I might have done more.

Two years from now we should have an organization that will elect women to Congress. It can be done.

Cordially, LAURA F. CRAMER.
Organization Chairman
of the Woman's Party.

Colorado Springs, Col.,
November 10th, 1924.

Dear Editor:

With two governors, one congresswoman and many women elected to state legislatures, the country ought to begin to see the "handwriting on the wall." I am delighted with our advance toward equal representation, for I can see that even though some of these women do not stand for our Equal Rights Amendment, it is really due to the Woman's Party propaganda that they are getting a show.

Sincerely, LILLIAN H. KERR,
Vice-Chairman of Colorado Branch
of the Woman's Party.

From The Press

Women Drive Autos? Nein!
New York Evening Post, November 17th.

"BERLIN, Nov. 15. — Berliners are debating the question, 'Should a woman drive an automobile?' A glance at traffic indicates the answer in practice for women driving their own cars in Berlin are as scarce as Frenchmen at a Ludendorff party election meeting.

"The theory was set forth in a letter to a local newspaper by a woman who had become alarmed at the news that such things were done in America.

"'To drive a car contradicts the most intimate nature of a woman,' explained the writer, 'especially that of the intuitive woman, who would be incapable of mastering the storm of spiritual impressions that would break upon her at the wheel of a motor car.'"

Equal Rights Amendment
New Republic, November 19th.

"SIR: In a recent comment on the election policy of the National Woman's Party you say:

"'A narrow extreme is just as discouraging as its opposite, which has ruled the world so far; and we see very little difference between voting for women who will put the Equal Rights Amendment ahead of everything else, and therefore woman always ahead of men, and voting for men who have insisted on putting their own sex first so long that part of the other sex is not unnaturally in a belligerently feministic mood.'

"Isn't this one of those hasty paragraphs which seems to say something rather smart and really says nothing at all? We all know the heavy tradition under which a 'Journal of Opinion' labors; even where there is little information and less conviction, there must be, nevertheless, an 'opinion,' and the smarter the better.

"Surely, to suggest that putting the Equal Rights Amendment ahead of everything else is the same as 'putting women always ahead of men,' is to deny the validity of the words in your own sentence. It is not a special privilege measure the feminists are asking for; it is an *Equal Rights* measure.

"The Amendment, we hope, will accomplish three things: It will sweep away once and for all what remains of the common-law precedent as to woman's inferiority and dependence; it will be a sort of bill of rights, a guarantee against such discriminations, as, for instance, the increasingly common regulation that a woman teacher or civil servant loses her job on marriage; it will take women out of the class of minors and children in industrial legislation. (Genuinely protective legislation would probably be extended to include men and thus all element of tyranny removed from it.)

"In what way can it be said that the advocacy of this measure is 'putting women ahead of men?'

"As to the election policy of the National Woman's Party, its decision to take a non-partisan position, to support only candidates who stand by the Equal Rights Amendment and to support them regardless of party affiliations, is that not a perfectly legitimate political method for an advanced minority to adopt?

"'I put prohibition first.' 'Single tax is fundamental—that is all I work for.' 'How does he stand on the negro? That is how I judge a public man.' I seem to hear echoes like this from my many years of association with reformers. Is it really unreasonable of women to make an issue of their own freedom?

"As a feminist I have often longed for a little thoughtful gallantry from men, from editorial writers, for instance, a generous tendency to ask themselves, 'How would you feel about it if you were a woman?'"

"CRYSTAL EASTMAN."

"Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y."

Women In Politics
New York Times, November 8th.

"WOMEN took great strides in politics from 1920 to 1924. The next four years will be even more important to them, and everyone interested in national affairs will be watching the developments.

"The great victory will come with the recognition of the value of women in office by the two major parties."

Queen Converted To Equal Rights

Rocky Mountain News, August 18.

"THE cause of privileges and Equal Rights for women has a new sponsor, as Queen Mary, who has been allied with anti-feminists for years, has swerved to the other extreme, as shown in her statement which was included in her message to a conference of women of the British Empire."

Two Million Dollar Fund

Treasurer's Report

DELIA SHELDON JACKSON, *Treasurer*
NETTIE TRAIL: *C. P. A., Auditor.*

RECEIPTS of National Headquarters, December 7th, 1912, to November 7th, 1924, $1,276,262.28.

Contributions, membership receipts and other receipts, Nov. 7th, 1924, to November 15th, 1924 (*Half of membership fees are retained by the State Headquarters. The half of these fees sent to National Headquarters is listed below*):

Per Colorado Branch:	
Mrs. Thomas Daly	$5.00
Mrs. F. C. Bonfils	5.00
Mrs. J. J. Brown	5.00
Mrs. Lafayette M. Hughes	5.00
Mrs. Henry Sachs	5.00
Mrs. Alice Sessums Leovy	5.00
Mrs. William H. Evans	5.00
Mrs. E. M. Dawson	.50
Mrs. William M. Myer	.50
Mrs. Martha H. Lewis	.50
Mrs. Theodosia Raines	.50
Mrs. Kate C. Robertson, Wash, D. C.	15.00
Mrs. R. W. Reynolds, Fla.	1.00
Miss M. E. Lyons, Pa.	1.00
Mrs. J. L. Dearing, Mass.	1.00
Mrs. Jennie Peterson, Mont.	1.00
Miss Margaret Corry, South America	1.00
Miss Martha Mackay, Pa.	3.00
Mr. Edward Dickinson, N. J.	2.00
Mr. Edwin E. Dicker, Pa.	1.00
Miss Gertrude C. Ellis, Pa.	1.00
Mr. Oscar I. Stern, Pa.	5.00
Miss Selina Solomon, Cal.	1.00
Miss Mary Winsor, Pa.	100.00
Mrs. Helen H. Gow, Pa.	10.00
Miss Mary Burnham, Pa.	205.00
Mrs. James Winsor, Pa.	100.00
Mrs. E. B. Newman, Wash., D. C.	25.00
Miss Sue White, Tenn.	5.00
Mrs. O. L. Lawson, Mass.	15.00
Miss Esther S. Root, N. Y.	5.00
Miss Mary Winsor, Pa.	17.50
Mrs. Pope Yeatman, Pa.	200.00
Miss Lily B. Averill, Pa.	10.00
Mrs. Lillie R. Solomon, Pa.	1.00
Miss Camille Solomon, Pa.	24.00
Dr. Mary Ridgeway, Pa.	1.00
Mrs. Charlotte K. Freyer, Pa.	1.00
Miss Ernestine Parsons, Col.	10.00
Miss Margaret Whittimore, Cal.	1.00
Miss Delphine Zell, Wash.	1.00
Mrs. F. Shapiro, Pa.	2.00
Mrs. Sara M. Schoettle, Pa.	10.00
Mrs. Ruth Hartraupt, Pa.	1.00
Mrs. R. A. Fowler, Pa.	50.00
Mrs. Freda Klauder, Pa.	50.00
Mrs. Elizabeth Murray, Wash., D. C.	1.00
Miss Mary George, Wash., D. C.	1.00
Mrs. Katherine E. Smith, Ohio	5.00
Miss Paula Laddey, N. J.	25.00
Mrs. Enos Mills, Col.	10.00
Mrs. Horatio Gates Lloyd, Pa.	200.00
Mrs. Jean Green, Pa.	100.00
Mrs. L. J. Rosenwald, Pa.	100.00
Miss Mary Winsor, Pa.	25.00
Miss Martha Souder, Pa.	50.00
Rent of rooms at Headquarters	128.00
Advertising in Equal Rights	3.50
Sale of tickets for mass-meeting in Phila.	24.00
Sale of literature	4.00
Total receipts, November 7, 1924, to November 15, 1924	$1,591.00
Total receipts, December 7, 1912, to November 15, 1924	$1,277,853.28

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